

Hillsboro Independent.

Independent and Oregonian
ONE YEAR FOR
Two Dollars.

Vol. XXIII.

HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1896.

No. 37.

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The mails close at the Hillsboro Post Office, daily:
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Going South, 8:30 a. m.
Going to Portland and way-offices, 6:55 a. m. and 4 p. m.
For Farmington and Laurel, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 10:30 a. m.

OREGON CITY LAND OFFICE.

Robert A. Miller, Register
Peter Paquet, Receiver

CHURCH AND SOCIETY NOTICES.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Main and Fifth streets. Preaching every Sabbath morning and evening. Sunday school at 10 o'clock a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening, 7 p. m. S. C. R. Sunday at 6:30 p. m. All services will be short, bright, interesting and helpful. Everyone cordially welcome.
EVAN P. HUGHES, Pastor.

CORNELIUS CHURCH—Services first and third Sunday at 7 p. m.; second and fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Preaching at Glenn on first and third Sunday of each month at 11 a. m.
D. S. WIGSTAD, Pastor.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH—Corner Fifth and Fir. Preaching every Sunday at 8 p. m.; second and fourth Sunday at 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 10 a. m.; prayer meeting every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Preaching at Glenn on first and third Sunday of each month at 11 a. m.
H. L. FRANK, pastor.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, R. L. Shiley, pastor, Baseline and Fifth. Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school, 10 a. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 8:30 p. m. Y. P. S. O. R. Sunday, 7:30 p. m.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF HILLSBORO, corner Third and Fir. Preaching second and fourth Sabbath, morning and evening; Sunday school every Sunday at 10 a. m. Rev. SCHOFIELD, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH, J. M. McDonald, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning and evening. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 10 a. m. League meeting every Sunday at 6:30 p. m. General prayer meeting every Thursday evening. Leaders and Stewards meeting the second Tuesday evening of each month.

HILLSBORO LODGE NO. 61, A. O. U. W. Meets every first and third Friday evening in the month. P. H. BAUGHMAN, M. W. J. I. KNIGHT, R. O. D.

HILLSBORO LODGE NO. 17, I. O. O. F. Meets in the Orange Hall on Saturday evening. All our members in good standing are invited to visit with the lodge. W. H. GABLE, Secretary.

Daughters of Rebekah. **HILLSBORO REBEKAH LODGE NO. 54, I. O. O. F.** Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall every Saturday evening. For information, apply to Mrs. J. A. GREER, N. G. Mrs. JANE WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

P. O. H. **HILLSBORO GRANGE, NO. 74.** Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays of each month. Home, Schenck, Master. ARNOLD LEMER, Sec.

I. O. O. F. **MONTEZUMA LODGE, NO. 50.** Meets Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock in I. O. F. Hall. Visitors most welcome. D. M. C. GAULT, Sec'y.

Y. P. S. O. R. **MEETS** every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock in the Christian church. For information, apply to Mrs. E. A. ADAMS, Pres't.

Rathbone Sisters. **PHOENIX TEMPLE NO. 10, R. S.** Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in each month at 7:30 o'clock. Mrs. M. E. C. M. W. R. C. C.

K. of P. **PHOENIX LODGE, NO. 34, K. of P.** Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall on Monday evening of each week. Sojourning brethren welcome to lodge meetings. J. M. WALL, C. C. L. A. LONO, R. of R. & S.

A. F. and A. M. **VALLEY LODGE NO. 6, A. F. and A. M.** Meets every Saturday night on or after full moon of each month. W. D. WOOD, W. M. R. CHANDLER, Secretary.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

THOMAS H. TONGUE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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Office: Morgan Block.

S. B. HUSTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Office: Room No. 8, Union Block.

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BARRETT & ADAMS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Office: Central Block, Rooms 6 and 7.

BENTON BOWMAN, Notary Public.
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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
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Office: Rooms 6 and 7, Morgan Block.

C. E. KINTD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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Room: No. 3, Portland Savings Bank Building, Second and Washington Streets.

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S. T. LINKLATER, M. D.,
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HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Office: at residence, east of Court House, where he will be found at all times when not visiting patients.

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Office and residence: corner Third and Main Streets. Office hours, 9:30 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m. Telephone to residence from Block & Bell Drugstore at all hours. All calls promptly attended, night or day.

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Legal papers drawn and Loans on Real Estate negotiated. Business attended to with promptness and dispatch. Office: Main Street, opposite the Court House.

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All kinds of repairing on Steam Engines and Boilers, Mill Work, Threshing Machines and Rollers, Feed Cutters, Sewing Machines, Washing Machines, Wringers, Pumps, Saws, Saws ground, Gun and Locks, Smithing, Stoves ground and filed, and have a large number of second-hand engines and boilers for sale. All work warranted.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.
Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

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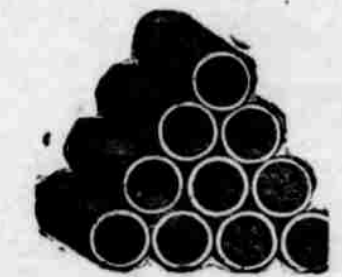
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HILLSBORO PUBLISHING COMPANY

THE JERSEY COW IN AMERICA.

FARMINGTON, OR., JAN. 20, 1896. ED. INDEPENDENT: In the 16th century, when providence seemed to illuminate men's minds with wonderful thoughts, some of those ideas gave themselves expression in the great struggle between a cultured and privileged aristocracy and the common people. At first the Royalist scorned the idea of the ignorant, oppressed, common people ever gaining any prominence, but with such men as Hampden, Fairfax, Cromwell and Sidney to inspire them in their conflicts, ending in the bloody battles of Marston Moor and Naseby declaring them a recognized commonwealth, and there flashed forth, just for a season, a rude representation of the greatest republic the world has any record of, and a force of character was then evolved that has never been equalled. It was a struggle for existence with the fierce North American Indian, and again, with the mother country for independence, and also by the great energy necessary to convert the wilderness and plain into a beautiful habitation, until, to the eye of a person who has traveled among the different civilized nations of the world, it is very apparent that America possesses a force of character that carries her people to a higher pitch of achievement than any other nation, and all peoples coming in our midst seem to acquire that force, and it is no wonder our yachts, athletes and marksmen beat the world. All nations are ready to take cognizance of our wishes. But there is one instance in which I believe we have carried that spirit of exuberant little too far, and that is in our management of the little Jersey cow. The Jersey cow is said to be the oldest pure-bred cow in the world, next to the sacred cow of India, and yet, in her native home of only eight by twelve miles in dimension, she is perfectly healthy and doing as well as ever she did, but with us there is beginning to be complaint heard that she is not healthy, and I believe we are, ourselves, to blame for it. The amount of butter produced by the Jersey in her native home is from one and one-half to two pounds per day when fresh, and occasionally one may find a cow giving two and one-half pounds of butter per day, and one occasion, a Jersey cow in the rich grass county of Devon, England, gave the then phenomenal yield of three pounds of butter per day. It was recorded in the parish records, as something wonderful. But in America, to-day, we have cows giving from three to four and one-half pounds of butter per day. But do we consider the strain that is on such a cow, and how susceptible such a phenomenal cow is to breaking down and being attacked with consumption, and all on account of her phenomenal yield of milk and butter?

The Jersey cow is the product of a forced economy, as in her native home a man only owns probably eight to ten acres of land, and he keeps cows with the object of producing butter and not being able to afford to support a large carcass, with its great loss of food, used up in evolution and not yielding any return, hence the Jersey cow. But the climate of the island of Jersey is a semi-tropical one; figs ripen in the open air and it is even warmer than the north of France, which is still farther south, and in landing on the south coast of England, I have felt the depressing warmth almost as much as in Bombay, India, and the whole year it is tempered by the warm gulf stream, consequently there is not need of much muscular development on the cows to keep up body heat, and to ward off disease, consequently, in her native home she is three-fourths pampered, and her sides look as thin as boiler iron. But it is safe for us to breed her after this fashion, say north of Tennessee? I think not, yet that is the condition she must be in to produce these great yields of butter, because it is entirely an artificial condition, and the giving of milk is a branch of reproduction. A wonderful mysterious providence grants a greater reproducing power that nature about to part its life from debility. For instance, a tree that has never borne fruit, let it be girdled at the right time, and it will yield fruit to fall to the tree to reproduce itself, and then die—the weak mother is most susceptible to a large offspring than the great phenomenal-yielding Jerseys are, according to this theory, bred to a delicate state of health, and I think if we will examine a few of the pedigrees of our greatest families we can

establish this claim without a doubt. For instance, when the great "Alpha" cow surprised the world, breeders crowded her blood into their herds so that the inbreeding done would have totally ruined any other breed of cattle, but the little Jersey stands it pretty well.

Let us take one herd that broke down in our own state—that was one owned by the late W. S. Ladd, who, with S. G. Reed, did so much to improve the different breeds of hogs, cattle, sheep and horses of this Pacific Northwest. Mr. Ladd told me he entrusted the selecting of his Jerseys to a gentleman of wealth and influence in the East, and no doubt he did the very best he could according to his own judgment. But let us take a look at the pedigree of the Jersey bull that headed that fine herd, and cost Mr. Ladd \$1,500. I think, and that was Caspar, (8011) A. J. C. C. R. His grandsire was Sarpeden, (903) he the offspring of full brother and sister, Mercury, (432) and Europa, (176) and both Mercury and Europa were the offspring of the same full brother and sister, Jupiter, (93) and Alpha, (171) and they the offspring of the same sire, and dam, Saturn, (94) and Rhea, (166). This may bring an ethical product, like Cleopatra, but where went the Cleopatras? Why, in degeneracy. It makes one hesitate to mention the word "ethetical," when its great apostle is behind prison bars, because he failed to take the book of books for his ethics, so if Jersey breeders will be guided by its laws in mating their cattle, they will avert a great loss, and that is the degeneracy of the best butter cows the world possesses, in fact, the unwritten law of nature proves that the written law is correct, even in the animal kingdom.

Some may claim that the cattle are so small in numbers compared to other breeds, that it is hard to get mating without relations in consanguinity; but if we reflect, only in the 17th century the Shorthorn commenced with one cow, and by proper management, has been brought to a beautiful perfection, and breeders can find proper blood easily, and the same can be the case with the Jersey. A breeder has written an article that has been extensively copied, saying he was going to infuse a large dairy breed with his large herd of Jerseys, as he had tried importations from Jersey Island, and had become discouraged. It is not a good plan to import any more from Jersey while we have good animals already in this country, for it takes a few generations to get them acclimated, and taking as a basis breeders of Jerseys in our own state, now, who have been very enterprising, and have imported some of the best Jersey cattle the world affords, namely: the herds of Messrs. Looneys, Myer, Millar, M. Ody, and others I cannot recall. It is possible for those gentlemen to get together in a club and compare stock, and so use what they already have among themselves and be able to produce herds of Jerseys that for constitution and production of butter and milk cannot be beaten. People have a silly notion that everything good must be imported. It seems to me a lack of faith in Oregon and her people. Experience has proved to me that an animal native-born is much more profitable than an imported one when quality is equal, and this craze of importing when we already have good enough, is very discouraging to breeders.

Of course, grade Jerseys do very well. One in our neighborhood brought its owner over \$20 a month for butter at the creamery, but you cannot insure the transmission of those qualities without the use of pure-bred sires of good merit, and to use the same sire on his offspring will ruin even-grade Jerseys.

I know herds of pure-bred Jerseys that have been bred in Oregon for twenty years, and they are perfectly healthy and keep their daily excellence. At the residence of Samuel Heishu, Esq., of Portland, may be seen one of the handsomest pure-bred Jersey cows in Oregon. She is the proudest of animals not related in consanguinity. She is twelve years old next April, and has been bringing a calf every year ever since she was two years old, and is a persistent milker, and gives, at her best, thirty-eight pounds of milk per day, which will make one pound of butter from twenty pounds of milk. She is now showing as much vitality as a 7-year-old cow of the other breeds, and although she has lately dropped a calf, she would dress 150 pounds of excellent beef if not in milk. Her touch is as fine as the finest Shorthorn. I think this is the type of Jerseys we should breed north of Tennessee. Trusting my article will do good and no harm.

T. WITTYCOMBE, JR.

Consumption can be cured by the use of Shiloh's Cure. This great Cough Cure is the only known remedy for that terrible disease. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

THURSTON ON PATRIOTISM.

Senator Thurston, in the United States senate on Tuesday of last week, uttered these eloquent words in support of the senate resolution defining the Monroe doctrine: "The adoption of the resolution reported by the committee on foreign affairs will present a grand international issue which may hold much menace to the world's peace; an issue which I sincerely hope and profoundly believe will be resolved to the abiding peace and honor and permanency of this republic; but which it is useless to deny may precipitate upon our beloved country all the disasters and horrors and sacrifices which would inevitably follow, should the great English-speaking nations of the globe remit their differences to the arbitration of arms. I will not assume the responsibility, and I dare not vote for the pending resolution without first submitting to the deliberate judgment of mankind and the dispassionate criticism of posterity, some of the reasons which seem to make my path of duty plain.

"Were there nothing at stake but mere adjustment of a boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana, I should hesitate long and seriously before voting to commit this government to any interference. It is difficult to believe and impossible to demonstrate that our honor is involved, our prestige threatened or our tranquility disturbed by any disposition which can possibly be made of a distant strip of South American marsh and mountain. But the present question rises high above any Venezuela dispute. The British prime minister, the accredited mouthpiece of the strongest empire of Christendom, has seen fit to officially declare and to advise this government that the Monroe doctrine has no place in the law of nations, and is not accepted or recognized by any European power. The challenge thus broadly thrown down by Great Britain must be taken up by this republic, or the Monroe doctrine is a thing of the past.

"Mr. President, the British position bluntly, almost insolently, stated by Lord Salisbury, has been resorted from this floor; clothed in such splendid rhetoric and presented with such fervid eloquence as even to win American applause. I unhesitatingly assume that the applause was for the matchless ability of the orator, and not for the sentiment of his address. I cannot believe that the views of the senator from Colorado will commend themselves to the deliberate judgment of the American people. They may be satisfactory to the money-changer. England can crack the whip for them, but, thank God, the money-changers are not the custodians of the nation's conscience. They may be approved by Wall street, for Wall street represents the powerful foreign syndicate which seems to dominate the financial and industrial policy of this country; but Wall street cannot dictate to the senate of the United States. If our people ever become so senseless and degraded as to be willing to list the honor of the nation on the stock exchange; to go up and down with the market, it will be time to turn the pictured face of Washington to the wall and cast the sword of Grant into the sea.

"Mr. President, I have the most profound admiration and respect for the senator from Colorado. I know how intensely American he is. His patriotism cannot be questioned or his sincerity doubted. I know how strong must be the convictions which lead him to lift his voice against the known sentiments of his countrymen. I agree with the senator that this is no time to stir up public passion; to appeal to any prejudices that may exist against England; to fan the flame of any incipient war sentiment. But I must insist that this is a time of all others to call forth the highest expression of loyalty and devotion to American institutions; I must insist that this is the supreme hour for a dignified, positive and solemn declaration of the American purpose, clearly, calmly, deliberately stated.

"Mr. President, it is gravely argued that our country has outgrown the necessity for any further enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. It is contended upon this floor that our neighboring republics are not worthy of our sympathy or assistance, because of the inability of their established forms of government and the ignorant and helpless character of their populations. Any country which has shown its ability to rid itself of despotism is worthy of our encouragement and substantial aid in all its efforts to secure for its people a greater measure of liberty, enlightenment and civilization than they now enjoy. That same providence which has blessed us with its gracious favor has placed us in the responsibility and guardianship towards the weaker American republics. We cannot think of our obligations as a nation and absolve our-

SELVES FROM THE PERFORMANCE OF THOSE DUTIES WHICH PROVIDENCE HAS IMPOSED UPON US.

"I am not unmindful of the seriousness and gravity of the present situation. We are calling a halt upon that settled policy of aggression and domination which has characterized the extension of the British empire from the hour in which her first adventurous prow turned into unknown seas. But does this furnish any reason why Americans should abandon any settled policy of the United States or retire from any position which the honor of this republic and the welfare of America require that we should assume?

"Mr. President, our people have been represented, as eager for war, and the senator from Colorado seems to believe that it is necessary to cool their ardor by disparagement of the Monroe doctrine and eulogium of British grandeur. Ours is a mighty nation, but its people are slow to wrath. They believe in the doctrine taught by the lowly Nazarene on the shores of Galilee.

"But there is no other land in which the honor of the nation is so dear; there is no other land in which the love of country, liberty and justice is so strong; there is no other land whose citizens would sacrifice so much to maintain its institutions or defend its soil.

"The people of this country have always been patient and long-suffering under wrong. They have never provoked wars, and have never taken up arms until driven to it by the preservation of their most sacred rights. "Great Britain has mistaken" the temper of the people of this country in the past, and she mistakes it now. The English people profess to believe that the United States dare not stand for the Monroe doctrine at this time, because, they say, the people of the South would gladly take advantage of a declaration of war to renew the old internal contest. Standing upon the floor of the American senate, knowing whereof I speak, I say to the people of Great Britain that the grave issues which have been settled by brave men upon American battlefields can never be re-opened again. Sir, there is no division of sentiment in the United States. Let but a single drum beat be heard upon our coast announcing the approach of foreign foe, and there will spring to arms in North and South the grandest army the world has ever known, animated by a deathless loyalty to their country's flag and marching on, to the mingled and inspiring strains of our two national airs, "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie."

"Mr. President, the press of Great Britain has already seized upon the utterances of the senator from Colorado as an indication that this country is ready to abandon whatever place we now hold of duty and responsibility toward the republics and the affairs of the New World. But when the pending resolution comes on for final passage, I predict that it will be adopted by such a decisive vote as will advise all Christendom of the stand which the people of this country are prepared to make for the maintenance and enforcement of the Monroe doctrine.

"Believing that the honor of my country is involved; that the hour calls forth the highest expression of loyalty and patriotism; calmly confident of the verdict of posterity; reverently calling God to witness the sincerity of my purpose, I shall vote for the resolution reported by the committee on foreign affairs. I shall vote for it, not as an affront to any other nation, but to uphold the dignity of my own. I shall vote for it in this time of profound tranquility, convinced that peace with honor can be preserved; but, sir, I would vote for it just as surely were we already standing in the awful shadow of declared war. I would vote for it were the navies of all Europe thundering at our harbors. I would vote for it were the shells of British battle-ships bursting above the dome of the nation's capitol. I would vote for it and would maintain it at all hazards and at any cost, with the last dollar, with the last man; yes, though it might presage the coming of a mighty conflict, whose conclusion should leave me without a son, as the last great contest left me without a sire."

"It's just as easy to try One Minute Cough Cure as anything else. It's easier to cure a severe cough or cold with it. Let your next purchase for a cough be One Minute Cough Cure. Better medicine; better results; better try it. W. E. Brock.

A Believer
De Tanque. Do you believe in a hereafter? Old Soak. You bet I do. I'm trying to think now what to tell my wife when I get home.

"My baby had croup and was saved by Shiloh's Cure," writes Mrs. J. B. Martin, of Huntsville, Ala. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

OVER THE STATE.

Gilliam county is calling in its warrants issued up to January, 1894. A census of prune culture at Yoncalla shows about 43,000 trees in the vicinity.

Fossil is out of debt, has \$200 in the treasury and will get along without a city tax this year.

The plant upon which the Tillamook Advocate has been printed has been sold at sheriff's sale.

Large quantities of snow continue to fall in the Blue mountains. There is now every assurance of an abundance of water for placer-mining this season.

Creider Bros. & Co., of Dallas, shipped about 800 bales of hops to London last week. The hops were from Luckiamute, Independence and Dallas.

An academy at Tillamook has fallen into the hands of the Catholics. The A. P. A. are quite strong there and are incensed over the turn affairs have taken.

About 6,000 feet of pipe and five giants have been taken to the mines on the headwaters of Grand Ronde river, in the southwestern part of Union county.

The North Yamhill and Tillamook toll road has been sold by George F. Burton to Joseph and Benjamin Huston, of Lafayette, and the purchasers will soon take possession.

Lloyd Montgomery, the murderer, was executed last Friday, as had been planned. Before dying, he confessed his guilt. He was buried on Saturday. A post mortem examination of his brain showed some unusual conditions.

At Milwood, Douglas county, last Sunday, William Edgington, was out hunting. He saw a bear, and immediately brought his gun into line and fired at his game. The discharge caused the fire pin of the gun to fly back, taking out his right eye, slick and clean, which fell into his hand.

Two tramps are offering for sale about Myrtle Point about 40 pairs of gold-bound spectacles, one gold watch (new) and a large number of pins, supposed to be imitations of diamonds. It is thought the articles have been stolen, and the peace officers there would be glad if the owners of them could recover them.

C. M. Martin, of Creswell, Lane county, accidentally shot himself Saturday evening, probably dying instantly. He was staying with S. C. Smith, at Thurston, and in the afternoon went hunting. As he did not return at a reasonable hour, Smith commenced search and found the lifeless body lying near a fence. It is thought he crossed the fence and then pulled the gun after him, muzzled first, when the hammer caught, exploding the cap and driving the charge through his heart. Mr. Martin came to the coast about eight years ago from Kansas.

The Klamath Falls Express says: "A new list is reported in the Klamath River Lumber Company. An Eastern capitalist, Dame Rumor says Governor Alger, of Michigan, has purchased an interest in the company, and it is expected a logging road will be built from the mill to the timber. It is to be hoped this is true, for a railroad built to tap the eastern-most timber of the company would reach as far as Spencer creek or the Aspen lake country, and from there it would be an easy task to reach Klamath Falls. This manufacturing industry is the greatest that has ever been attempted in Southern Oregon or Northern California, and great benefit may yet accrue to this country from it."

OREGON AND FLORIDA.

Doughty, of the Dallas, Polk county, Observer, is with the National Editorial Association in Florida. In his correspondence to his paper, dated at St. Augustine, January 21st, he pens these paragraphs: "The Western editors, 400 strong, have arrived in St. Augustine by special Pullman train (editors always ride in Pullmans) from St. Louis. The trip through the South was quite interesting to the Westerner and the Northwesterner. We passed through the old city of Montgomery—the first capitol of the confederacy—and we had the privilege of looking on the very steps of the Capitol building where Jeff Davis took his oath as president of the lost cause.

"The South is far from having its natural resources developed, and won't hold a candle to our Western improvements. The laboring people here are in a pitiful condition. From what we have seen of the Florida lands, we would not give one acre in the Willamette Valley for the whole state. In the swamps the water is almost black and looks like a good brewer for yellow fever. We are not stuck on Florida so far as we have seen it."

Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the blood and gives a clear and beautiful complexion. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.